D.I.Y. Criminal Complaints
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There are no common law offenses against the United States. Only those acts which Congress has forbidden, with penalties for disobedience of its command, are crimes. United States v. Hudson & Goodwin, 11 U.S. (7th Cr.) 32 (1812); United States v. Coolidge, 14 U.S. (1 Wheat.) 415 (1816); United States v. Britton, 108 U.S. 199, 206 (1883); United States v. Eaton, 144 U.S. 677, 687 (1892).
Everything is in Admiralty

“A writ of error doth not lie upon a sentence in the admiralty, but an appeal. 4 Inst. 135. 339.” Tomlins Law Dictionary 1835 Edition under the definition of Admiralty

Appeals are in Admiralty

It is called a Court of Appeals

It is the same thing that precipitated the War of Independence
“...statutes have been passed extending the courts of admiralty and vice-admiralty far beyond their ancient limits for depriving us the accustomed and inestimable privilege of trial by jury, in cases affecting both life and property......to supersede the course of common law and instead thereof to publish and order the use and exercise of the law martial......... and for altering fundamentally the form of government established by charter.

We saw the misery to which such despotism would reduce us.” Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms (1775)
“In the meantime, "Civil Law" was the form of law imposed in the Roman Empire which was largely (if not wholly) governed by martial law rule. "Equity" has always been understood to follow the law; to have "superior equity," is to turn things on their head. This is exactly what happens when martial law is imposed. If "equity" is the law, then it follows its own course rather than following the common law, thereby destroying the common law and leaving what is called "equity" in its place.” Dyett v Turner 439 P2d 266 @ 269, 20 U2d 403 [1968] The Non-Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by Judge A.H. Ellett, Utah Supreme Court, ©Common Law Copyright 2017
This letter is in response to your correspondence to Alan Watson dated August 17, 2012 regarding the denial of your application for a Georgia driver’s license. As a preliminary matter, please know that the Department of Driver Services (DDS) intends no disrespect by addressing you using the conventions of formal business correspondence, and information provided to the DDS by the United States Postal Service suggests that the addressing of this letter in this fashion will expedite its delivery to you.

With regard to the content of your letter, the DDS agrees that your application for a driver’s license creates no contract between you and the State of Georgia. According to O.C.G.A. §13-1-10, “where, in the exercise of the police power, a license is issued, the license is not a contract but only a permission to enjoy the privilege for the time specified, on the terms stated; and it may be abrogated.” Unfortunately, the DDS respectfully must disagree with the balance of the contents of your correspondence.

First, various provisions of state and federal law require most drivers to possess a valid driver’s license to operate a motor vehicle, particularly O.C.G.A. §40-5-20. The exemptions from the statute are found in O.C.G.A. §40-5-21. None of the documentation provided with your letter suggests that you fall into one of the statutorily recognized exceptions. The DDS is prohibited from issuing a driver’s license to anyone whose driver’s license or driving privilege in another state is under suspension. O.C.G.A. §40-5-22(c). Operation of a motor vehicle without a valid driver’s license could be a violation of O.C.G.A. §§40-5-20 and/or 40-5-121, particularly since the contents of your lease suggest that you have been a resident of the State of Georgia for more than thirty (30) days. The term resident is defined in O.C.G.A. §40-5-1(15) as “a person who has a permanent home or abode in Georgia to which, whenever such person is absent, he or she has the intention of returning.”
The statute creates a rebuttable presumption of residency for anyone who meets the following criteria:

(A) Any person who accepts employment or engages in any trade, profession, or occupation in Georgia or enters his or her children to be educated in the private or public schools of Georgia within ten days after the commencement of such employment or education; or

(B) Any person who, except for infrequent, brief absences, has been present in the state for 30 or more days; provided, however, that no person shall be considered a resident for purposes of this chapter unless such person is either a United States citizen or an alien with legal authorization from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service." Id.

The lease submitted with your driver’s license application was executed on September 19, 2011. Anyone who is here legally and becomes a resident must obtain a driver’s license in Georgia within thirty (30) days. O.C.G.A. 40-5-20.

While the United States Supreme Court has recognized a fundamental right to interstate travel, this right has never included a fundamental right to drive. Miller v. Reed, 176 F.3d 1202, 1206 (9th Cir. 1999); Dixon v. Love, 431 U.S. 105, 112-116 (1977). Similarly, the Georgia Supreme Court has held that "the right to operate a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state is not a vested right, but is merely a qualified right which can be exercised by obtaining a license from the state." Johnston v. State, 236 Ga. 370 (1976). "[I]n Georgia, a driver’s license is not an absolute right but rather is a privilege that may be revoked for cause. The right to continue the operation and to keep the license to drive is dependent upon the manner in which the licensee exercises this right. The right is not absolute, but is a privilege. While it cannot be suspended or revoked without reason, it can be constitutionally revoked or suspended for any cause having to do with public safety." Nolen v. State, 218 Ga. App. 819, 820 (1995). Moreover, the Georgia Supreme Court explicitly rejected the argument that the driver’s license requirement established in O.C.G.A. §40-5-20 was not unconstitutional when applied to "a common law freeman exercising his right to travel on public ways." Lebrun v. State, 255 Ga. 406 (1986).

With regard to your concerns about the requirement for collecting your social security number, the DDS has not compelled you to obtain a social security number in violation of your religious beliefs. Rather, you presented your card voluntarily in conjunction with your application for a Georgia driver’s license. This requirement is based upon federal laws enacted by Congress to facilitate the collection of child support payments from non-custodial parents and in the interest of homeland security. 42 U.S.C. §666(a)(13)(A); 49 U.S.C. §30301 note; 6 C.F.R. §37.01, et seq.
Federal law now requires all states to collect social security numbers when issuing such credentials. *Id.* The only exception to the requirement is for individuals who are not eligible for issuance of a social security number because they are aliens not authorized to work in the United States. O.C.G.A. §19-11-9.1(a.1)(1); 6 C.F.R. §37.11(e)(3).

We hope that this information is responsive to your inquiry, and we look forward to serving your licensing needs once the issue in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is resolved. Please note that you are eligible for issuance of a Georgia identification card under O.C.G.A. §40-5-100, *et seq.*, if you need state-issued documentation of your identity in the meantime. I can be reached at (678) 413-8765 if you have any questions regarding this matter.

Very truly yours,

Jennifer Ammons
General Counsel
“The statute creates a rebuttable presumption of residency for anyone who meets the following criteria: .... however no such person shall be considered a resident for purposes of this chapter unless such person is either a United States citizen or an alien with legal authorization from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.” Jennifer Ammons, General Counsel, Georgia Department of Driver Services
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https://www.bitchute.com/channel/sovereigntyinternational/
What Should Your Crypto Coin Portfolio Look Like?

This post is for the newer individuals out that are getting into crypto-currency. Below are my recommendations on what your crypto-coin portfolio should look like. Keep in mind that this is just my opinion and you research anything before buying it.
"Civil Law," "Roman Law," and "Roman Civil Law" are convertible phrases, meaning the same system of jurisprudence. That rule of action which every particular nation, commonwealth, or city has established peculiarly for itself; more properly called "municipal" law, to distinguish it from the "law of nature," and from international law. See Bowyer, Mod. Civil Law, 19; Sevier v. Riley, 189 Cal. 170, 244 P. 323, 325” Black's Law Dictionary, Rev. 4th Ed.
"... (E)very taxpayer is a cestui qui trust having sufficient interest in the preventing abuse of the trust to be recognized in the field of this court's prerogative jurisdiction."

In Re Bolens (1912), 135 N.W. 164.

“A "citizen of the United States" is a civilly dead entity operating as a co-trustee and co-beneficiary of the PCT (Public Charitable Trust), the constructive, cestui que trust of US Inc. under the 14th Amendment, which upholds the debt of the USA and US Inc.” Congressional Record, June 13 1967, pp. 15641-15646
Yet still it was found difficult to set bounds to ecclesiastical ingenuity; for when they were driven out of all their former holds, they devised a new method of conveyance, by which the lands were granted, not to themselves directly, but to nominal feoffees to the use of the religious houses; thus distinguishing between the possession and the use, and receiving the actual profits, while the seisin of the lands remained in the nominal feoffee, who was held by the courts of equity (then under the direction of the clergy) to be bound in conscience to account to his cestui que use for the rents and emoluments of the estate: and it is to these inventions that our practitioners are indebted for the introduction of uses and trusts, the foundation of modern conveyancing.” Tomlins Law Dictionary 1835 edition, Volume 2 under the definition of Mortmain
“Slater's protestations to the effect that he derives no benefit from the United States government have no bearing on his legal obligation to pay income taxes. *Cook v. Tait*, 265 U.S. 47, 44 S.Ct. 444, 68 L.Ed. 895 (1924); *Benitez Rexach v. United States*, 390 F.2d 631, (1st Circ.), *cert. denied* 393 U.S. 833, 89 S.Ct. 103, 21 L.Ed.2d 103 (1968). Unless the defendant can establish that he is not a citizen of the United States, the IRS possesses authority to attempt to determine his federal tax liability.” UNITED STATES of America v. William M. SLATER (1982) (D. Delaware) 545 F.Supp 179, 182. [emphasis added]
“Chap. 854. – An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia.”

“The Legal Estate to be in Cestui Que Use” Chapter Fifty-Six in Sec. 1617, at 31 Stat. 1432
“Chap. 854. – An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia.” which was Approved on March 3, 1901, by the Fifty-Sixth Congress, Session II, at 31 Stat. 1189, and at 2, where it says;

“And be it further enacted, That in the interpretation and construction of said code the following rules shall be observed namely:…

“Third. The word “person” shall be held to apply to partnerships and corporations, …”,
Chap. 854. – An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia.” which was Approved on March 3, 1901, by the Fifty-Sixth Congress, Session II, at 31 Stat. 1189, and at Chapter three – Absence for Seven Years, in Sec. 252, 253, at 31 Stat. 1230, where it says;

“SEC. 252. PRESUMPTION OF DEATH. - If any person shall leave his domicile without any known intention of changing the same, and shall not return or be heard from for seven years from the time of his so leaving, he shall be presumed to be dead, in any case wherein his death shall come in question, unless proof be made that he was alive within that time.”
15 USC § 44 Definitions; “Corporation” “shall be deemed to include any company, trust, so-called Massachusetts trust, or association, incorporated or unincorporated, which is organized to carry on business for its own profit or that of its members, and has shares of capital or capital stock or certificates of interest, and any company, trust, so-called Massachusetts trust, or association, incorporated or unincorporated, without shares of capital or capital stock or certificates of interest, except partnerships, which is organized to carry on business for its own profit or that of its members.”
Subcription Channels

- Vid.me shut down on 15 December & youtube channel called Sovereignty International is free
- I made the exclusive content available on my website
- 2 subscription levels, and I accept crypto currencies
  - $2.99/month or $19.99/year for the videos only
  - $4.99/month or $39.99/year for videos plus unlimited consultations – I am NOT a liar (Attorney) but I can tell you what I would do and where to find forms
- The ONLY power that the N.W.O. satanists have over us is through fraud and deception, and my agenda is to expose it for all our benefit – I cannot fight all of the battles
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- Revocation of Signature training
- Third Party Witness Training
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- Revocation of Voter Registration
- Criminal Complaint Training
- Lawsuit Training
- Other Training (requests?)

- All forms, files and other instructions are available for free on my 2 private groups at YahooGroups and GoogleGroups

- All exclusive content will be on my website and you can buy a subscription there

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"But individuals, when acting as representatives of a collective group, cannot be said to be exercising their personal rights and duties, nor be entitled to their purely personal privileges. Rather they assume the rights, duties and privileges of the artificial entity or association of which they are agents or officers and they are bound by its obligations." *Brasswell v. United States* 487 U.S. 99 (1988) quoting, *United States v. White* 322 U.S. 694 (1944),
“Whenever [the Uniform Commercial Code] creates a "presumption" with respect to a fact, or provides that a fact is "presumed," the trier of fact must find the existence of the fact unless and until evidence is introduced that supports a finding of its nonexistence.”

Uniform Commercial Code § 1-206
Presumptions [emphasis added]

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“(a) In an action with respect to an instrument, the authenticity of, and authority to make, each signature on the instrument are admitted unless specifically denied in the pleadings. If the validity of a signature is denied in the pleadings, the burden of establishing validity is on the person claiming validity, but the signature is presumed to be authentic and authorized unless the action is to enforce the liability of the purported signer and the signer is dead or incompetent at the time of trial of the issue of validity of the signature.” Uniform Commercial Code § 3.308 Proof of Signatures and Status as Holder in Due Course [emphasis added]
“The following rules apply in an action on a certificated security against the issuer:

(1) Unless specifically denied in the pleadings, each signature on a security certificate or in a necessary indorsement is admitted.

(2) If the effectiveness of a signature is put in issue, the burden of establishing effectiveness is on the party claiming under the signature, but the signature is presumed to be genuine or authorized.” Uniform Commercial Code § 8.114 Evidentiary Rules Concerning Certificated Securities [emphasis added]
UNIDROIT

- UNIDROIT stands for the unification of private law (law merchant) and the website says that 63 countries have adopted it, and it is designed to be automatically implemented.
- Canada and United States have been signatories of the UNIDROIT treaty for over 30 years.
- UNIDROIT website says nothing about Texas, or Arizona, or any of the American States, or the Canadian provinces, therefore the UNIDROIT application in the American States, and the Canadian Provinces, is ONLY in federal areas ONLY.
UNIDROIT

- UNIDROIT covers;
  - Negotiable instruments
  - Civil procedure
  - Secured transactions
  - Legal status of women
  - Maintenance obligations
  - Contracts
  - Banking law
  - Much more – (see the website)
Contact Information

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- Youtube profile – sovereignliving & Sovereignty International
- Facebook - Community Page - Deleted
  - Private Group – Sovereignty International – Being deleted
- Yahoo Private Group – Administrating-Your-Public-Servants
- Google Private Group – Administrating-Your-Public-Servants
- Follow me on twitter @engineerwin
- Follow me on Steemit https://steemit.com/@sovereigntyintl
- https://www.bitchute.com/channel/sovereigntyinternational/
“INTERNATIONAL LAW RULE: Adopted for areas under Federal legislative jurisdiction” “Federalizes State civil law, including common law.--The rule serves to federalize not only the statutory but the common law of a State. …STATE AND FEDERAL VENUE DISCUSSED: The civil laws effective in an area of exclusive Federal jurisdiction are Federal law, notwithstanding their derivation from State laws, and a cause arising under such laws may be brought in or removed to a Federal district court under sections 24 or 28 of the former Judicial Code (now sections 1331 and 1441 of title 28, United States Code), giving jurisdiction to such courts of civil actions arising under the "**laws ** of the United States" …” Jurisdiction over Federal Areas Within the States – Report of the Interdepartmental Committee for the Study of Jurisdiction over Federal Areas Within the States, Part II, A Text of the Law of Legislative Jurisdiction Submitted to the Attorney General and Transmitted to the President June 1957, page 158
"We therefore decline to overrule the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall: We hold that the District of Columbia is not a state within Article 3 of the Constitution. In other words cases between citizens of the District and those of the states were not included of the catalogue of controversies over which the Congress could give jurisdiction to the federal courts by virtue of Article 3. In other words Congress has exclusive legislative jurisdiction over citizens of Washington District of Columbia and through their plenary power nationally covers those citizens even when in one of the several states as though the district expands for the purpose of regulating its citizens wherever they go throughout the states in union" National Mutual Insurance Company of the District of Columbia v. Tidewater Transfer Company, 337 U.S. 582, 93 L.Ed. 1556 (1948)
A “penal action” is an action on a penal statute; an action for recovery of penalty given by statute. \textit{McNeely v. City of Natchez}, 114 So. 484, 487; 148 Miss. 268.

Where an action is founded entirely upon a statute, and the only object of it is to recover a penalty or forfeiture, such action is a “penal action.” \textit{Gawthrop v. Fairmont Coal Co.}, 81 S.E. 560, 561; 74 S.Va. 39.
The words “penal” and “penalty” in their strict and primary sense denote a punishment, whether corporal or pecuniary, imposed and enforced by the state for a crime or offense against its laws. The noun penalty is defined forfeiture or to be forfeited for noncompliance with an agreement. The words forfeit and penalty are substantially synonymous. Missouri, K. & T. Ry. Co. v. Dewey Portland Cement Co., 242 P. 257, 259, 113 Okla. 142.

A “penal action” is one founded entirely on statute and brought with the sole object of recovering a penalty or forfeiture imposed as punishment for specific offense, while “remedial action: is one brought to obtain compensation or indemnity. Smith Engineering Works v. Custer, 151 P2d 404, 407, 194 Okl. 318.
A “penal action” is a civil suit brought for the recovery of a statutory forfeiture when inflicted as punishment for an offense against the public. Such actions are “civil actions,” on the one hand closely related to criminal prosecutions and on the other to actions for private injuries in which the party aggrieved may, by statute, recover punitive damages. State ex rel. McNamee v. Stobie, 92 SW 191, 212, 194 Mo. 14
“Assumpsit - ....In its origin an action of tort, [assumpsit] was soon transformed into an action of contract, becoming afterwards a remedy where there was neither tort nor contract. Based at first only upon an express promise, it was afterwards supported upon an implied promise, and even upon a fictitious promise. Introduced as a special manifestation of the action on the case, it soon acquired the dignity of a distinct form of action, which superseded Debt, became concurrent with Account, with Case upon a bailment, a warranty, and bills of exchange, and competed with Equity in the case of the essentially equitable quasi-contracts growing out of the principle of unjust enrichment. Surely, it would be hard to find a better illustration of the flexibility and power of self-development of the Common Law.” James Barr Ames, “The History of Assumpsit,” in 3 Select Essays in Anglo-American Legal History 298 (1909).” Black’s Law Dictionary, 8th Edition, page 379 [emphasis added]
"Both in Roman and English law there are certain obligations which were not in truth contractual, but which the law treats as IF they were. They are contractual in law, but not in fact, being the subject-matter of a fictitious extension of the sphere of contract to cover obligations which do not in reality fall within it." Salmond, Salmond on Jurisprudence, p. 642 (9th Edition, 1937, Sweet & Maxwell, Ltd. England). [emphasis added]
"Constructive/quasi contracts are based solely upon a legal fiction or fiction of law." Hill v. Waxberg, 237 F.2d 936.

"It is a well settled rule of law that he who seeks benefits of contract must also assume burdens." Higgins v. Monckton (1938), 28 C.A.2d 723, 83 P.2d 516.

"Voluntary acceptance of benefit of transaction is equivalent to consent to all obligations arising from it, so far as facts are known, or ought to be known, to person accepting." Northern Assurance Co. v. Stout (1911), 16 C.A. 548, 117 P. 617.
"A quasi contractual action presupposes acceptance and retention of a benefit by one party with full appreciation of the facts, under circumstances making it inequitable for him to retain the benefit without payment of its reasonable value." Major-Blakeney Co. v. Jenkins (1953), 121 C.A.2d 325, 263 P.2d 655, hear den.; Townsend Pierson, Inc. v. Holly-Coleman Co. (1960), 178 C.A.2d 373, 2 Cal. Rptr. 812. [emphasis added]
Comey changed the terminology when describing the Clinton handling of classified material to “extremely careless”

18 U.S.C. § 793((ff)) uses the wording “gross negligence”
“Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any inhabitant of any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, ......... shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; ........” 18 USC § 242 Violating Rights under Color of Law
i witnessed James Jones, under the color of 26 CFR 301.6109-1 willfully subject me to the deprivation of my right to my property, which is secured and protected by the Constitution of the United States, by compelling the disclosure of a Social Security Number, and further,

i witnessed James Jones seize my property when he knows that i am NOT a person, and further,

i witnessed that i NOTICED James Jones that i am NOT a person by Registered Mail RA 123 456 789 US and the proof of service shows that he received on 21 June 2015
“If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; ... They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; ...” 18 USC § 241 Conspiracy to Violate Rights under Color of Law
i witnessed Patrick Jones, conspire with John Smith, Jane Doe and other officials over the radio, known and unknown, to threaten me, and intimidate me, in the free exercise of my rights that are protected by the Constitution and laws of the United States into producing a Social Security Number, (or a date of birth) with the objective of oppressing me and injuring me by fabricating evidence of their US citizen slave, and further,